

From the Boston Post.

Mexico, Texas, and the Administration.

Mexico, it is supposed by many, is about to declare war against the United States. The whig papers, especially, write as though war was actually declared, and berate the democrats loudly for bringing it on. The brokers are turning the daily rumors from Mexico to account. Still war has not yet been declared. Nor, war undeclared, have Mexican troops crossed the Texan frontier. We shall claim to withhold our belief in actual war until there is some overt act. Mexico feels badly, undoubtedly, but not much worse nor much more warlike, however, than she has felt for years—not much worse than she felt when Webster replied to Buchanan. Nor does she feel much worse than Spain, her mother country felt, when the United States acknowledged her (Mexico's) independence, and consequently her right to sell Texas, and directly in the face and eyes of its (Spain's) solemn protest! Mexico has been full of passion against this country ever since she lost Texas. And she lost it, be it remembered, in attempting to tyrannize over it, just as Great Britain lost her fairest American colonies, just as Spain lost Mexico, Texas, again, was irretrievably lost to Mexico, ere she was gained by the U. States. What perfect madness for Mexico to war with the United States because the latter has enfolded this lost province in its arms!

But if Mexico has not made war upon us, have we not made war upon Mexico? So say some of the rabid whig papers. Their charge is, that President Polk has ordered troops to the Texan frontier when he had no authority to order them there, and that this is making war upon Mexico.

The case is simply this. Congress passed resolutions providing for the admission of Texas into the Union, on the condition that she would comply with certain stipulations. Texas, with one voice, has agreed to comply with these terms. This act of compliance on her part, forms a compact between the United States and Texas. But by the constitution of the former, the latter is to go through certain forms ere she can influence our legislation or be governed by our laws; it necessarily requires time ere she can perfect and present a republican form of government for the acceptance of Congress, and thus take her position as one of the States. But already, both countries, by their separate action and joint concurrence, have bound their destinies as independent nations together. The regularly constituted authorities of both countries have enacted that annexation is the law of the land. This law comes before the President, and he is bound to it as valid, and to see it as faithfully executed, as he would any other law.

But Texas, in reality a part of our territory, and while in a transition state from independence to complete Union, is threatened with invasion, both from Mexico and the Indians. Its executive notifies the President of the United States, in accordance with the resolve of its legislature, of this danger that hangs over it, and invites the latter to occupy, for the purpose of defence, its frontiers. The President complies with this request. With a decision and energy worthy of the emergency, he concentrates the military strength placed in his hands to 'protect and defend' the rights of the nation on the frontiers of Texas, regarding its population as our population, and believing it to be his duty to save it from pillage and massacre. The American flag waves over all Texas. It will be defended as United States territory, from assault come from whatever quarter it may.

It is this that certain whig prints affirm—not all of them, in justice be it said—is making war on Mexico! Would they see Texas overrun with fire and sword, and no effort made by the government to stay the destroying angel?

There is only one ground upon which such a course as this can be defended. It is to take the ground the whig majority of the Massachusetts legislature took last winter, namely: that congress had no right to pass the law of annexation, that it has 'no binding force whatever upon the people,' that it is no law, and consequently that the President ought to regard both the action of congress and the action of Texas accordingly! In this view, the President considering it as law and faithfully executing it, is guilty of high-handed assumption! Such would be the reasoning and decision of such politicians as passed these resolves.

But President Polk is the last man in the Union to resort to such politicians as passed these 'no binding force' resolves for advice. He believes annexation to be the law of the land. He believes it establishes our boundaries along the Rio Del Norte, and that these are to be defended by all our hands. He acts accordingly; and our Navy is near Mexico, our army along the Rio Bravo, to defend the rights this law vests in the Union. The people will

honor the President for so efficiently performing his duty.

We will conclude our remarks by copying the following paragraph from the Albany Argus, with the sentiments of which we fully concur:—

"If war becomes inevitable, from the deliberate act and declaration of Mexico, we hope to see it prosecuted on the part of the American government, with equal energy, promptitude and power, and with the most decisive results. It would be a wonder, as unfortunately as it would be unpardonable, if by an inert and 'purely defensive' prosecution of the war, we should satisfy Mexico of her own prowess, and invite a prolongation of hostilities. We are in no greater danger than to fall into the belief that Mexico is altogether powerless and helpless, and that its 'bite' should be disregarded and treated with contempt, rather than with a prompt and appropriate correction. Acting upon such an impression, we may see ourselves foiled, and our arms disgraced, by a nation of really no positive strength, and which, if rightly and promptly met—and allow us to say chastised—will shrink into its rightful dimensions, both of tone and boundary.

But, advertise that certainly weak and contemptible nation that we propose to treat with as an absurdity—to look on the war with dignity—to act only on the defensive—and to wait quietly and with folded arms, any act of piracy attempted against our commerce and where shall we be? What will be the probable issue of such an exhibition of dignified forbearance? Why, simply that we shall invite aggression—that we shall inevitably enjoy it—and shall find a war upon our hands that may continue for years, under one influence and interest or another, but which, with vigorous, ready, offensive measures on our part, may be at once brought to a conclusion. We would forbear and conciliate and even concede, until the alternative of war had been actually taken in Mexico. Then all the energies, power and resources of this great country should be thrown into the contest, and thus in no other way can it become, as it really must be, except from some fatal mistake on our part, only a 'show of war.'

We have reason to believe that our government so regards this question; and that if Mexico shall have the temerity or the folly to venture upon the declaration of war, it will be prosecuted on our part with the utmost vigor, and all the means within our reach."

From the Cleveland American.

Henry Clay.

Not a little remark and wonderment are abroad in the country, concerning the abrupt departure of Henry Clay from Lexington, at a period between the mobocratic meeting of Friday afternoon, and that of Monday following, when the work of suppressing the True American was consummated. It is true that he had a right—a certain right—to leave at a time when his counsel and influence were so much needed—to shirk the responsibility of the whole matter—the same right that a man has to appropriate the wages of another because 'what the law declares to be property, is property'—or to cut his own throat because his life is his own. But a people so prone to judging, will have and express their own opinion as to the propriety of such conduct.

It may be best, after all, for the reputation of Mr. Clay, that he was not forced into action on that occasion. The sympathies, at least, of his household, may be judged from the fact, that J. B. Clay, was the Secretary of the famous committee of sixty, and was selected as the organ of that committee to make report to the meeting.

The destiny and whereabouts of H. Clay, may be seen from the following 'extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, from a friend at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, dated August 21st'—three days after the Lexington meeting of Monday:

"The great Statesman of the West, HENRY CLAY, arrived at this place this evening, and has taken lodgings for the remainder of the watering season. He looks well, and appears to be in his usual good spirits. He came rather unexpectedly; but in a few minutes it was known among the hundreds here that Henry Clay was in the hotel, and a degree of happy excitement spontaneously broke forth bordering on enthusiasm. His visit is very apropos, there being at these Springs, at this moment, a numerous, distinguished and gay assemblage of visitors as ever met here at any previous season; among them Ex-President Tyler, wife and daughter, Hon. Andrew Stephenson, Gen. Leslie Combs, and others conspicuous in public honors and distinguished in civil professions."

Several new settlements have recently been formed on the northern and western frontiers of Texas. They are in a very prosperous condition, the crops being both good and abundant.—*Statesman.*

Young men should avoid vicious associates.

Forgeries on the New Banks.

We learn that a practical illustration of the whig motto, that 'banks are a benefit to the people,' lately came to pass, through a person who was one of the most busy in bringing them into existence last fall. One of the most noisy whigs in the County, it is said, has committed forgeries to the amount of several thousand dollars on the new banks of this city, and left for parts unknown. He goes upon the doctrine of 'safety to the bill holder,' without reference to the profit of the banker. But it is a family matter, and they settle it. The banks are whig, the names that are forged are whig, and the man that does it is a whig!—so go it, boots! It is only the commencement of the scheme, and this fellow thought he would take the start. When these banks blow up, they will give this as one of the reasons for not redeeming their notes. Mark it.

We learn that this individual lost about two thousand by the failure of the Smith's red dog. He is certainly trying to get even, and we venture to say, that if he is caught he will pay the penalty in the penitentiary, while the Smiths are suffered to go at large for swindling him in the first place, and they will soon be able to go to banking under the new law.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Married.

In Mantua, on the 3d inst., by Jason Sanford, Mr. JUDE S. MAY and Miss CYNTHIA Z. PATTERSON.

At the Pretense House in Ravenna on the 5th inst. by F. Spalding, Esq. Mr. SETH COOK to Miss JULIA HOVEY, both of Mantua.

Died.

In Shalersville, on the 1st inst., of Consumption, Mr. DAVID CROCKER, aged 53 years. In Bloomington, Iowa Territory, on the 8th ult., FRANCIS, infant son of the late Charles G. and Harriet Austin, aged 10 months.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORK NEWS.

It is now one year since the publication of the *News* was commenced; and its entrance upon another year of existence is a fitting period to recall to the public mind the favorable terms upon which its daily and weekly issues are published; to state some improvements recently made, and contemplated; and also to refer briefly, for the information of those not acquainted with the paper, to some of the advantages its subscribers enjoy.

The *News* will henceforth be published for the proprietors by the subscriber. In every particular of its business management, its friends and patrons, as well as those otherwise interested, can rely upon entire promptness and efficiency.

The sole editorial control of the *News* will remain with Mr. JOHN O'SULLIVAN, one of its proprietors. He will continue to be assisted by Mr. THOMAS P. KETCHELL, whose attention will be particularly devoted to momentary and commercial affairs; in connection with which subjects he has attained, during his association, first with the *Herald* and since with the *News*, a wide and most distinguished celebrity. The valuable services of Mr. RICHARD SUTTON have also been secured, from a view of earning for the *News* a reputation for early and accurate information upon all matters of interest or news, and also for a judicious and varied combination of reading matter. His character as a writer of diversified talent, and fame as a reporter, rendered any further notice of his ability unnecessary—though it is well to add that he has associated with him several gentlemen also well known in newspaper life. An accomplished scholar and writer, of high rank in literary circles, will have the direction of such part of the *News* as may fall within that range.

The typographical department of the *News* will be under the supervision of Mr. Joseph T. Cromwell, a practical printer, and one of its proprietors. No efforts will be spared to place it in the first rank of American newspapers for beauty and neatness of dress.

THE MORNING NEWS. Has been prosperous to a degree which could hardly have been anticipated at its birth; shown alike in an increasing advertising patronage and subscription list, and demanding the enlargement which is this day made in its size. The publication price, however, will remain at the same rates as heretofore. They are: to city subscribers, two cents a number—three cents a week. To mail subscribers, five dollars a year for a single copy; five copies to one address for twenty dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY NEWS. Is already the second in point of circulation of the weekly papers published in the city of New York, not taking the exclusively religious journals into the count. It is so generally known, that any comment upon its merits is not necessary. For the quantity and quality of reading matter which it gives, it is the cheapest weekly paper published in the United States; and when it is remembered that each number contains a well executed wood-cut portrait of some distinguished Democrat, its unequalled cheapness of price will be conceded. Its terms are \$1.50 a year for a single copy; \$4 a year for three copies to one address; \$5 a year for five copies to one address; and \$10 a year for ten copies to one address.

THE TERMS. Of the *Morning and Weekly News*, as above stated, will be rigidly adhered to. No attention will be paid to any order, unless accompanied by the money. The commission allowed to postmasters on forwarding remittances, will be paid by this office, and the person sending money will be credited with the full amount he pays to the postmaster. Postmasters will transmit the money, with a statement of the purpose for which it is paid, to the Postmaster of New York, who will communicate the same to the office of the *News*. All letters relating to the business of the paper should be addressed to the undersigned.

New York, August 21st, 1845.

JOHN A. GUION,

Publisher of the *New York Morning and Weekly News*.

Our editorial friends are respectfully requested to notice this enlargement and prospectus. Those inserting the prospectus, and sending a copy marked, shall be entitled to the daily exchange of the *Morning News*.

U. S. Troops.—A detachment of 275 U. S. Troops passed through Dayton the other day, on their way to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

OHIO.

Belmont of St. Clairsville, par
Bank of Cincinnati, par
Chillicothe, par
Circleville, par
Circleville (chartered in 1845) broke
Cleveland, par
do Receivers checks before 1st of Jan. par
Clinton Bank of Columbus, par
Columbiana, par
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, 15 dis
Commercial Bank of Scioto, par
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, par
Dayton, par
Farmers' Bank Canton, 20 dis
F. & M. Bank of Steubenville, par
Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, par
Franklin Bank of Columbus, par
German Bank of Wooster, par
Geauga, par
Hamilton, 50 dis
Hamilton, 15 dis
Lebanon Bank of Cincinnati, 15 dis
Lancaster, par
Lafayette Bank Cincinnati, par
Marietta, par
Massillon, par
Mech. & Traders Bank, Cincinnati, 10 dis
Mount Pleasant, 20 dis
Muskegon, par
Miami Exporting Co. 35 dis
Norwalk, par
Ohio Rail Road Co. par
Ohio Life and Trust Co. par
Sandusky, par
Steubenville, par
Union Banking Co. 50 dis
West Union, par
Western Reserve, par
Washington, broke
Wooster, par
Zanesville, par

MICHIGAN.

Bank of River Raisin, par
Michigan Insurance Co. par
Merchants' Bank Jackson, broke
Oakland County Bank, par
All other banks, no sale
Michigan State Script, 25 dis

WISCONSIN.

Insurance Checks, 5 dis

MISSOURI.

State Bank and Branches, 5 dis

CANADA.

Selva Bank, 5 dis

NEW YORK.

Safety Fund, par

Bank of Buffalo, 50 dis

Commercial Bank of Buffalo, 2 dis

Commercial Bank Oswego, 2 dis

Clinton County Bank, 2 dis

Bank of Lyons, 2 dis

Oswego Bank, 2 dis

PENNSYLVANIA.

Eric Bank, 2 dis

Bank of Chambersburg, 2 dis

Bank of Lewistown, 2 dis

Bank of Gettysburg, 2 dis

Bank of Middletown, 2 dis

Carlisle Bank, 2 dis

F. & D. Bank Waynesburg, 2 dis

Harrisburg Bank, 2 dis

Lionsdale Bank, 2 dis

Lebanon Bank, 2 dis

Miners' Bank Pottsville, 2 dis

W. B. Bank Williamsport, 2 dis

Wyoming Bank Wilkesbarre, 2 dis

York Bank, 2 dis

Erie Relief Notes, 2 dis

Pittsburgh do, 5 dis

KENTUCKY.

All solvent Banks, 2 dis

NEW JERSEY.

All solvent Banks, par

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Norfolk, 5 dis

F. B. Bank Richmond and branch, 5 dis

N. W. Bank Wheeling and branch, 5 dis

Valley Bank and branches, 5 dis

Va. Bank Richmond and branch, 5 dis

Mer. and M. Bank Wheeling, par

NEW ENGLAND.

All solvent Banks, par

INDIANA.

Indiana State Bank, 2 dis

Indiana State Script, 10 dis

ILLINOIS.

State Bank and branches, 50 dis

Shawneetown, 55 dis

EXCHANGE.

Specie (selling rates), 1 prem

Exchanges on New York, 1 prem

do Buffalo, 1 prem

do Pittsburgh, 1 prem

The Fund Commissioners.

WILL meet at the Court House on Friday, September 26th, to receive interest on Surplus Revenue. Their regular meetings hereafter will be on the last Friday of March, June, September and December.

MOSES EGGLESTON, Fund Commissioner.

WILLIAM R. KELSO, Fund Commissioner.

BENJ. MARSHALL, Fund Commissioner.

Sept. 10, 1845. 3w15.

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a New Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a printing office.

The Type which are cast in new moulds, from an entire new set of matrices, with deep counters, are warranted to be unexceeded by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand-cast."

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most improved patterns.

N. B.—A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Composition Rollers cast for Printers.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much Type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND, 68 Ann-st. sept10.

BLANKS.

JUSTICES' Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, Venues, Warrants, Quit claim and Mortgage Deeds, Declarations, Pleas and Notices, Judgment Bonds, Declarations on Judgment Bonds with Pleas of Cognovit, Notices to take Depositions affidavits and State Warrants for sale at this office.

HOOP-POLES.

WANTED immediately at my Shop in Ravenna FIFTEEN HUNDRED Hoop Poles. Part cash will be paid. HARMON BATTERSON. September 10, 1845.

STONE COAL.

CYRUS PRENTISS has just received at his warehouse Forty Tons of Mount Noto Stone Coal of a superior quality for smith and general use, call and try it. Ravenna, Sept. 9, 1845.

THE STATE OF OHIO, Court of Common Pleas for Portage County, ss.

Isaac Wilson.

Rees T. Howell & Merideth H. Thomas.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Portage, filed in said Court at their June Term A. D. 1845 said Rees T. Howell and Merideth H. Thomas are hereby notified that on the 30th day of June A. D. 1845, Isaac Wilson of Deerfield in said County of Portage, filed in said Court a Bill of Chancery against the said Rees T. Howell and Merideth H. Thomas the object and prayer of which Bill is that an account may be taken of how much is due on a certain article in writing made by one Gaius Smith of Palmyra in said County, to said Howell and Thomas and by said Gaius Smith on the seventh day of March A. D. 1844 assigned to said Isaac Wilson, said article being an agreement; on certain conditions therein stipulated, for the sale of one hundred and one acres and sixty-nine rods of land, on lot No. 33 in the Township of Paris in said County, and that the amount so found due on said article may be paid to the said Isaac Wilson, their interest in the same be foreclosed and for general relief, and the said Rees T. Howell and Merideth H. Thomas are further notified that unless they appear and answer or demur to said Bill within sixty days after the next Term of said Court the said Isaac Wilson at the next Term after the expiration of said sixty days will apply to said Court to take the matters of the Bill as confessed and to decree thereon accordingly.

LUTHER DAY, Sol. for Complainant.

Sept. 9, 1845. 6w15.

CORN.—C. PRENTISS has just received a Boat load of old corn and a portion of it is not engaged and is for sale.

Ravenna, Sept. 3d, 1845. 14w.

COMBINATION EXTRA.

WE will pay 12 1/2 cents per pound for good Butter. GILLET & Co. Ravenna, Sept. 3d, 1845.

FASHIONABLE FRENCH

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by Ledyard & Booth, 3 doors south of C. Prentiss' Store, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line in the best style. We keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

manufactured at our shop, expressly for this Market.

MOLOWNY & SHANNAHAN.

Ravenna, Aug. 20, 1845. 12w.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to the citizens of Portage County in Boots and Shoes, by the subscriber for their patronage one year from date, a dividend of twenty-five cents on the dollar will be made on work done at his establishment. The people of Ravenna and vicinity aware that Boots and Shoes have been selling at a very high price, and that times at present are very pressing have repeatedly suggested the propriety of starting a shop on the principle of small profits and prompt pay. I am therefore induced to try the experiment, and I hope by strict attention to business to merit the confidence and patronage of the community. The following list will show the prices of work done at my shop, two doors east of the Post-Office.

Gentlemen's fine Boots \$3.50 to 5.50

do. Monroes 2.00 to 2.50

do. thick Boots, 2.00 to 2.50

do. do Brogans, 1.50 to 1.75

Ladies fine Gaiters, 2.00

do slippers, 0.50 to 1.00

do Bussins, 1.25

do Leather Boots, 1.50

Farmers from the country are invited to call and examine my work, and if they are not satisfied they can have the privilege of setting their own price. I shall not be particular as I intend to give you a grand benefit.

Abolition is the motto, and I intend to abolish high prices, long faces and desponding hearts from this entire community.

WILLIAM GARDNER.

Ravenna, August 26, 1845.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED 15 Hf. Chest Young Hyson Teas to sell at 50 cents, warranted to give satisfaction. Also—20 Quinlins COD FISH. M. KENT & Co. Ravenna, Aug. 16, 1845.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Ravenna, on the 15th day of August, a pale red cow eight years old, with brass knobs on her horns, the right eye blind. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where said cow can be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

E. L. BULL.

Ravenna, August 26, 1845. 3w14.

NAILS.—All sizes, just received and for sale by CILLET & Co. June 1845.

SALT for sale by GILLET & Co. June 1845.

YOUNGSTOWN PLOUGHS.—Just received a lot more of Youngstown ploughs. Also, a quantity of Extra Points. H. L. DAY & Co. August 16, 1845.

BOOK STORE AND BINDERY.

THE subscriber continues the manufacture of all kinds of BLANK BOOKS at his old stand in Cuyahoga Falls, where the public can be furnished with any kind of Blank Books at the shortest notice in a style not inferior to any to be found in the State, and as low as can be purchased elsewhere. Particular attention paid to

Re-Binding old Books and Periodicals,

and all kinds of ruling done to order.

The subscriber has on hand a good assortment of BLANK BOOKS; also a general assortment of

School & Miscellaneous Books.

All orders for work in his line, can be left with HORACE Y. BEEBE, of Ravenna, who will deliver the work free of charge, and the public can depend upon having their work done well and at moderate prices.

O. B. BEEBE.

Cuyahoga Falls, Aug 26, 1845. 13w.

FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,

Attorney at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office nearly opposite the Prentiss House, RAVENNA, OHIO.

FIRE CRACKERS.

DIRECT from China per "Great Western," designed to warm "Cold Shoulders," for sale by GILLET & Co. June 1845.

ARCHIBALD SERVOS.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law

Office nearly opposite the Prentiss House, Ravenna, Ohio.

S. STRAWDER. J. W. TYLER.

STRAWDER & TYLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

SHALERSVILLE, PORTAGE CO. OHIO.